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(54) Title: LUMINESCENT PERFORATED ONE WAY VISION FILM			
(57) Abstract <p>A luminescent perforated film is disclosed that can be produced to provide one way vision. The luminescent film can be electroluminescent or photoluminescent and can be mounted on the first surface or second surface of a transparent surface, such as a window. The luminescent film provides an additional viewing effect to an image graphic appearing on only one side of the film. The film is configured such that the side bearing the image may be mounted directly against the window.</p>			
<p>74 90 100 96 98 72 76 78 72 112 110 79 79 79 50</p>			

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Luminescent Perforated One Way Vision Film

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to films which allow, when mounted on a transparent surface such as a window, an image to be seen when viewed from one side, and a view through the window when viewed from another side.

Background of the Invention

10 The advertising industry, as well as many other industries, desire the ability to display graphic images on a wide variety of surfaces. One type of surface which has attracted a great deal of attention in recent years is windows or other transparent or translucent surfaces. In application of image graphics to such surfaces, it is desirable that the image be visible when viewed from one side of the
15 window while leaving the window and image substantially transparent when viewed from the other side of the window. Thus, for example, if the image is to be mounted on a window of a vehicle, such as a bus or taxicab, it is desired that passengers be able to see clearly through the window, while pedestrians outside of the vehicle see the image.

20 This effect is identified in the image graphics industry as "one way vision" through the film, and films offering unidirectional viewing are referred to herein as "one way vision films". One way vision films typically are multi-layer constructions having a film adapted to receive an image on one surface and a dark (usually black) film or ink applied to the opposite surface. A laminated of a
25 pressure sensitive adhesive and removable backing, or carrier material, is applied to the exposed surface of either film which allows the printed graphic to be handled and applied to a window. Of course, prior to application to a window, the backing material must be removed to expose the pressure sensitive adhesive.

 Transparency through the film is usually achieved by providing numerous
30 perforations through the film. The perforations are sized and spaced such that, when viewed from the imaged side, the viewer has a tendency to focus on the

image, while when viewed from the dark side, the viewer has a tendency to see through the film.

The one way vision effect of the film is achieved by the known property of windows in which, when viewed from an area of bright ambient light into a darker area windows appear dark or opaque, while when viewed from an area of dark ambient light into a brighter area windows are transparent. This effect, although not entirely controlling, allows viewers in darker areas, such as the interiors of vehicles and buildings, to see through the unidirectional film, while people in bright outdoor ambient light will see the graphic printed on the one way vision film.

When used in applications in which the window acts as a barrier between two areas, such as indoors and outdoors or between two rooms in a commercial establishment (e.g., a bank where workers at desks can view the lobby), the one way vision film can be applied to either surface of the window. The application to the same side as where the person is when viewing the image graphic is a "first surface" application, whereas the application to the side of the window opposing the side where the person is viewing the image graphic is a "second surface" application.

Materials used to make one way vision films typically have both first surface and second surface constructions to accommodate the desired location of application to the window. For example, one might desire to apply an image graphic construction to a second surface when the first surface is exposed to the outside environment. On other occasions, it may be too difficult to apply an image graphic construction to a second surface such as when a motor bus is being decorated on its exterior including the windows.

A number of patents have issued in recent years describing the one way vision effect and the use of films to achieve that effect. Among these publications are U.S. Pat. No. 4,673,609(Hill); U.S. Pat. No. 5,525,177 (Ross); U.S. Pat. No. 5,609,938 (Shields), and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,550,346 (Andriash et al.) and 5,679,435 (Andriash). This last patent discloses the use of retroreflective material to achieve

a superior reflecting image when a point-source light shines on to the imaged surface at night. But light is required for the retroreflective effect.

Summary of the Invention

5 In view of the above, a need exists for a one way vision film which can provide different lighting effects regardless of whether the film is applied to a first surface or a second surface of a transparent or translucent substrate.

One aspect of the present invention is a one way vision film that has a luminescent surface.

10 Another aspect of the present invention is a photoluminescent one way vision film.

Another aspect of the present invention is an electroluminescent one way vision film.

15 A feature of the present invention is the display of an image to the viewer where the image itself provides sufficient light for a viewer to see the image. In that respect, for a predetermined duration, the image graphic is self-illuminating.

An advantage of the present invention is the ability to provide a similar or different image when principal lighting on the image graphic changes from external sources to self-illumination.

20 In one embodiment, the present invention is a perforated window film composite comprising (a) a luminescent film having two opposing major surfaces; (b) a pressure sensitive adhesive contacting at least a portion of one opposing major surface; and (c) an image graphic contacting at least a portion of the other opposing major surface. In this embodiment, the image graphic is between the
25 pressure sensitive adhesive and the person viewing the image graphic: i.e., a first surface application. Optionally, but preferably, the film composite also comprises a release liner protecting any exposed pressure sensitive adhesive and a protective layer protecting any exposed image graphic.

30 In another embodiment, the present invention is a perforated window film composite comprising (a) a luminescent film having a major surface; (b) an image graphic contacting at least a portion of the major surface; and (c) a pressure

sensitive adhesive contacting at least a portion of the image graphic, at least a portion of the major surface, or both. In this embodiment, the pressure sensitive adhesive is between the image graphic and the person viewing the image graphic in a second surface application: i.e., a second surface application. Optionally, but
5 preferably, the film composite also comprises a release liner protecting any exposed pressure sensitive adhesive. In this embodiment, no protective layer is needed because the image graphic is not exposed, in that it resides between the luminescent film and the pressure sensitive adhesive.

For purposes of this invention, "luminescent" means both
10 photoluminescent and electroluminescent.

"Photoluminescent" means the ability of a material to absorb photons and emit visible light. Photoluminescent films are known and are commercially used to provide signage that warns, cautions, and provides other messages conveying safety information. Frequently, these films are combined with
15 an adhesive to form a photoluminescent tape. Sometimes these films are also characterized as "Glow-in-the-Dark", or "luminous" films.

"Electroluminescent" means the ability of a material to convert electricity into visible light. Electroluminescent films are known and are commercially used to provide displays of information such as in automobiles or
20 wristwatches, so that persons in little ambient light can gain vital information.

Further features and advantages will be described with respect the following embodiments of the inventions, described with the following drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

25 FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a first surface one way vision film having a luminescent film according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a second surface one way vision film having a luminescent film according to another embodiment of the present invention.

30 FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the second surface one way vision film.

FIG. 4 is a second cross-sectional view of the second embodiment shown in FIG. 3.

5 **Embodiments of the Invention**

Fig. 1 shows a transparent or translucent substrate 10 having adhered to it a first surface one way vision film 20. A person viewing film 20 in the direction of arrow A will see an image, whereas a person viewing film 20 in the direction of arrow B will not see that image.

10 Film 20 comprises luminescent film 22 having a pressure sensitive adhesive 24 adhered to one major surface of luminescent film 22 and an image graphic 26 residing on the opposing major surface of luminescent film 22. Optionally but preferably, a transparent protective layer 28 is covering image graphic 26.

Perforations 30 through film 22, adhesive 24, and image graphic 26 provide
15 the ability for persons to see both in the directions of arrows A and B. Protective layer 28 is not perforated, in order to protect the appearance of the image graphic 26 or the structural integrity of the composite of film 22, adhesive 24, and image graphic 26 particularly when one way vision film is mounted on the exterior of a window such as a passenger bus.

20 Film 22 typically has a caliper ranging from about 0.02 mm to about 0.50 mm and preferably from about 0.08 mm to about 0.33 mm.

Any film or tape having a photoluminescent major surface that is capable of receiving an image is suitable for use as luminescent film 22 in the present invention. Nonlimiting examples of such films or tapes include 3M™ Scotchcal™
25 Luminous Film Series 5700 from 3M of St. Paul, MN, USA. Series 5900 film is an adhesively-backed film having excellent chemical and stain resistance and bears a light yellowish green, environmentally benign, photoluminous major surface. In order to achieve the one way vision effect, the opposing major surface of luminescent film 22 must be black or a very dark color in order to cause a person
30 viewing from the side opposite the imaged side to see through the perforations 30 without distraction. If a commercially available film does not have a black or very

dark surface, the production of that film can be modified to make the surface black or very dark before adhering adhesive to that surface.

Any film or tape having an electroluminescent major surface that is capable of receiving an image is suitable for use as film 22 in the present invention.

- 5 Nonlimiting examples of such films or tapes include Durel Electroluminescent Lamp Systems from Durel Corporation of Chandler, Arizona, USA. These lamps provide a high quality, cool, efficient and durable light source. They withstand severe environments and can be manufactured for specific brightness and color. They can be connected to sources of electrical power suitable for the image
10 graphics industry.

Adhesive 24 can be any pressure sensitive adhesive that is suitable for the image graphics industry and benign to substrate 10 and luminescent film 22.

Adhesive 24 can have a caliper ranging from about 0.02 mm to about 0.04 mm and preferably from about 0.025 mm to about 0.035 mm.

- 15 Nonlimiting examples of pressure sensitive adhesives include any conventional pressure sensitive adhesive that adheres to both substrate 10 and to the film 22. Pressure sensitive adhesives are generally described in Satas, Ed., Handbook of Pressure Sensitive Adhesives 2nd Ed. (Von Nostrand Reinhold 1989). Pressure sensitive adhesives are commercially available from a number of
20 sources. Particularly preferred are acrylate pressure sensitive adhesives commercially available from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota and generally described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,141,790, 4,605,592, 5,045,386, and 5,229,207 and EPO Patent Publication EP 0 570 515 B1 (Steelman et al.).

- 25 Release liners to protect the adhesives before usage are also well known and commercially available from a number of sources. Nonlimiting examples of release liners include silicone coated kraft paper, silicone coated polyethylene coated paper, silicone coated or non-coated polymeric materials such as polyethylene or polypropylene, as well as the aforementioned base materials coated
30 with polymeric release agents such as silicone urea, urethanes, and long chain alkyl acrylates, such as defined in U.S. Pat. No. 3,957,724; 4,567,073; 4,313,988;

3,997,702; 4,614,667; 5,202,190; and 5,290,615; and those liners commercially available as Polyslik brand liners from Rexam Release of Oakbrook, IL, USA and EXHERE brand liners from P.H. Glatfelter Company of Spring Grove, PA, USA.

Image graphic 26 be a film adhered to luminescent film 22 or a colorant
5 printed on film 22. To display the underlying luminescent film 22, image graphic need not cover the entire surface of film 22. For example, only from about 10% to about 90% and preferably from about 25% to about 50% of the surface area of film 22 need be covered by an image graphic film 26. Nonlimiting examples of films useful to make image graphics include 3M Graphic Marking Film Series 220 and
10 230 used with electrocutting equipment such as marketed by Gerber Scientific Products of Manchester, CT, USA. When embodied as a film, image graphic 26 can have a caliper ranging from about 0.04 mm to about 0.08 mm and preferably from about 0.05 mm to about 0.07mm.

Preferably, image graphic 26 is a colorant or combinations of colorants
15 (dye or pigment, or both) delivered to luminescent film 22 using screen printing techniques or digital imaging techniques. Screen printing or digital imaging techniques need not cover the entire film 22. Half tone patterns of image graphics 26 reveal sufficient amounts of the underlying film 22 in order for the luminescent effect of film 22 to be seen.

20 Screen printing is very well known to those skilled in art as providing a suitable image at limited cost.

Nonlimiting examples of digital imaging techniques include electrographic (electrostatic and electrophotographic) printing techniques, inkjet printing techniques, thermal transfer printing techniques, and the like. Depending the
25 number of reproductions and the size of the image graphic, one can preferably choose electrostatic printing techniques or inkjet printing techniques, both described in more detail below.

Perforations 30 can be provided into one way vision film 20 either before or after image graphic 26 is placed on luminescent film 22. Preferably, one can
30 perforate the combination of luminescent film 22, adhesive 24, and its release liner (not shown in Fig. 1) and sell that semi-finished product to printers who apply

image graphics according to techniques described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,673,609 (Hill); U.S. Pat. No. 5,525,177 (Ross); U.S. Pat. No. 5,609,938 (Shields); or copending, coassigned, PCT. Pat. Appln. Serial Nos. PCT/US98/05405 (Murphy et al.) and PCT/US97/16746 (Kuykendall et al.).

5 Perforation of the semi-finished combination of luminescent film 22 and adhesive 24 (with or without liner) can be performed by commercially available sources such as Southern Prestige Industries Inc. of Statesville, N.C., USA, where it is believed by the one way vision industry that perforations are made by die-cutting techniques. Otherwise, one can employ the teachings of U.S. Pat. No.
10 5,550,346 (Andriash et al.) to provide a laser-cut perforated semi-finished combination.

 The percentage of surface area of luminescent film 22 and adhesive 24 that is perforated can range from about 40% to about 60% and preferably from about 45 to about 55 percent. The percentage of perforated surface area depends on the
15 importance of the extent of viewing from the side opposite the imaged side of one way vision film 20 and the extent one desires the imaged side to appear unperforated.

 When offered as a semi-finished combination of perforated film 22 and adhesive 24, one skilled in the art of screen printing or digital imaging can place
20 the image graphic 26 on luminescent film 22 in a manner that does not clog the perforations 30 or create any viewing of colorant in the perforations 30 that would distract a person viewing in direction of Arrow B in Fig. 1. Publications available to those skilled in the art to practice include U.S. Pat. No. 5,525,177 (Ross) concerning electrostatic printing of perforated materials and PCT Publication WO
25 95/23034 concerning painting of perforated materials.

 Otherwise, one skilled in the art could place the image graphic 26 on luminescent film 22 before perforating the one way vision film 20 as a completed combination. The availability of suitable perforating equipment is a limiting factor for this method of making the invention.

30 Protection of one way vision film 20 can be provided by a protective layer 28, selected for its durability, transparency, and adhesiveness to image graphic 26

and luminescent film 22. Nonlimiting examples of protective layers include liquid-applied "clears" or overlamine films. Nonlimiting examples of protective clears include the Model 8900 Series Scotchcal™ Protective Overlamine materials from 3M. Nonlimiting examples of protective overlaminates include those materials disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,681,660 (Bull et al.) and copending,
5 coassigned, PCT Pat. Appln. Serial No. US96/07079 (Bull et al.) and those materials marketed by 3M as Scotchprint™ 8626 and 3645 Overlamine Films. Protective layer 28 has a caliper ranging from about 0.01 mm to about 0.16 mm and preferably from about 0.01 mm to about 0.02 mm.

10 While it is preferable to provide the luminescent effect of film 22 to enhance the image graphic 26 viewed from the direction of arrow A in Fig. 1, it is also possible to provide the same or different luminescent effect of film 22 for persons viewing in the direction of Arrow B. The same luminescent effect (reverse in appearance) will occur unless film 22 is backed with a blocking material such as
15 another film, paint, or the like. A different luminescent effect can be obtained by matching film 22 with a second film having a different luminescent effect. This system can be preferred for use when the person viewing in the direction of Arrow B is unable to see anything because of the darkness in that direction. Then the luminescent effect in the direction of Arrow A can take over. For example, one
20 common commercial use of one way vision films occurs on passenger buses that enable passengers to see out of the windows during daylight. The luminescent effect of a second film, particularly if electroluminescent, can be turned on for the passenger's education, entertainment, or comfort when the bus is moving at night and there is nothing to see outside of the bus.

25 Fig. 2 shows a second surface embodiment of the invention. The alteration of the order of layers comprising the one way vision film is the principal difference between one way vision film 20 on substrate 10 and one way vision film 50 on substrate 40. Film 50 comprises luminescent film 52 having on the side seen from the direction of Arrow C both adhesive 54 and image graphic 56. The adhesive 54
30 adheres film 50 to substrate and encloses image graphic 56, obviating the need for any protective layer for the image graphic 56. However, optionally, one can

provide an unperforated protective film 58 on the opposing side of luminescent film 52. Perforations 60 are provided in the same manner in film 50 as perforations 30 were in film 20. All other aspects of the elements 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 in film 20 are the same or similar for the elements 52, 54, 56, 58, and 60, respectively, in film 50.

Alternatively, second surface embodiments of the present invention can be made by a process, wherein the components 52, 54, 56, and optionally 58 are substituted with a two-part system that makes it easier to place an image graphic 56 on luminescent film 52 before applying an adhesive 54 thereto. As seen in FIG. 3, a schematic, cross sectional view of this alternate embodiment of one way vision film 50 of the present invention is shown prior to imaging and lamination steps. The film 50 includes an imageable luminescent component 72 and an attachment component 74. The imageable component 72 is a multilayer film construction that includes an opaque, luminescent, imageable film layer 76 and an opaque light absorbing layer 82. The term opaque as used herein means impenetrable by visible light, i.e. neither transparent nor translucent. The opaque films can be dark colored or light colored, and can be treated to create surface properties to provide any desired appearance to the image layer. For example, the luminescent, imageable film layer 76 can include optional patterned layers (not shown in Fig. 1) that can be used to transfer a translucent "holographic" pattern to an image layer formed on the layer 76. The "holographic" pattern can be used to provide a decorative effect, or for product identification or security purposes.

The polymeric films selected for the luminescent, imageable film layer 76 can vary widely depending on the intended application, but vinyl films and polyolefin films are preferred. Poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) films are particularly preferred. The films can be covered on their exposed surfaces by optional protective paper liners (not shown in Fig. 1). The thickness of the luminescent, imageable film layer 76 can vary widely depending on the intended application, but typically the layer 76 has a thickness of about 0.1 to about 0.5 mils (0.0003 cm to 0.0013 cm). The luminescent, imageable film layer 76 has a first major surface 78 and a second major surface 80. The first major surface 78 of the luminescent,

imageable film layer 76 is designed to have printed thereon an image with at least two colors, preferably four or more colors. As is well known in the art, the surface 78 can be modified or can include additional layers to enhance adhesion of a particular ink, dye or toner. The surface 78 typically has a light color, preferably white, to make the image printed thereon appear more distinct to an observer. The surface 78 can be modified to have a shiny finish or a matte finish, depending on the intended application.

Adjacent the second major surface 80 of the luminescent, imageable film layer 76 is an opaque, light absorbing film layer 82. The term light absorbing as used herein refers to materials that do not reflect visible light. Typically, the light absorbing film layer 82 is darkly colored, preferably black. The polymeric films selected for the light absorbing layer 82 can vary widely depending on the intended application, but vinyl films and polyolefin films are preferred. Poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) films are particularly preferred. The films can be covered on their exposed surfaces by removable, protective paper liners (not shown in Fig. 1). The thickness of the light absorbing film layer 82 can vary widely depending on the intended application, but typically the layer 82 has a thickness of about 1.0 to about 5.0 mils (0.0025 cm to 0.013 cm). The surfaces of the light absorbing film layer can also be modified to provide any desired finish, and a matte finish is desired for most second surface window applications. The use of the light absorbing film layer 82 allows the end user to tailor the finish of the absorbing layer 82 for an particular application, and such control is not available if conventional screen printed black inks are used. This is particularly important since the absorbing layer 82 is normally exposed to the viewer when the graphic articles of the present invention are used in second surface window applications.

The luminescent, imageable film layer 76 and the light absorbing film layer 82 can be adhered to one another by any conventional technique, and normally are co-extruded polymeric films.

To provide the graphic articles of the present invention with unidirectional properties, the opaque luminescent, imageable film layer 76 and the light absorbing layer 78 are perforated. The term perforated as used herein refers to materials that

have been punched with a plurality of apertures. The diameter of each aperture can vary widely depending on the required density to match the desired viewing distance. If used in second surface window applications, the apertures must be sized and spaced to allow an observer outside the window to view an image printed
5 on the luminescent, imageable layer, while an observer inside the window to have a substantially unobstructed view through the graphic article. The apertures can be circular, square, triangular or any other shape, and can form a regular or irregular repeating pattern. Preferably, the apertures are circular and have a diameter of about 0.02 to about 0.08 mils (0.0005 mm to 0.002 mm), and a diameter of 0.060
10 mils (0.0015 mm) is preferred for most second surface window applications. Within these ranges, about 10-70% of the luminescent, imageable film layer 76 and the light absorbing layer 82 will comprise open space. The apertures can be made in any conventional manner, such as by dye cutting, punching, or with a laser.

An optional second perforated imageable film layer 84 can be attached to
15 the light absorbing film layer 82 if printing a second image is desired for a particular application. The second imageable film layer 84 can be the same or different than the imageable film layer 76, but the second imageable film layer 84 is normally a white or light colored polymeric film.

An optional substantially transparent protective film layer (not shown in
20 Fig. 1) can also be attached to the light absorbing film layer 82 to prevent entry of dust, dirt and cleaning solvents into the finished graphic article.

The second component of the graphic article of the present invention is the attachment component 74. The attachment component 74 includes a substantially transparent and un-perforated scrim layer 90. The term substantially transparent as
25 used herein means that an image applied on the first major surface 78 of the luminescent, imageable film layer 76 can be viewed through the scrim layer 90 such that the presence of the scrim layer 90 does not detract from the appearance of the image when the attachment component 74 is laminated to the luminescent, imageable component 72 to form a completed graphic article. The scrim layer 90
30 can be any continuous, polymeric film. Polyester films are preferred for most

second surface window applications, such as for example, those available under the trade designation Scotchpak from 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA (3M).

To a first major surface 92 of the scrim layer 90, a pressure sensitive adhesive layer 96 is applied. The pressure sensitive adhesive layer 96 is used to
5 attach the completed graphic article to a substantially transparent substrate, and any known pressure sensitive adhesive can be used, as long as it is substantially clear so that an image on the luminescent, imageable film layer 76 is not obscured when the attachment component 74 is laminated to the luminescent, imageable component 72. It is also particularly preferred that the adhesive used to form the pressure
10 sensitive adhesive layer 96 be removable from a selected substrate. As used herein, the term removable means that the pressure sensitive adhesive layer 96 should preferably be selected to permit the graphic article of the present invention to be easily removed from a substrate without leaving substantial adhesive residue on the substrate. Polyurethane based adhesives and acrylic pressure sensitive
15 adhesives have been found to work well to form the adhesive layer 96. The pressure sensitive adhesive layer 96 can be protected by an optional release liner 98. Useful liners include silicone coated paper or polymeric films.

A second major surface 94 of the scrim layer 90 has applied thereon a layer 100 of a substantially transparent heat activated ("hot-melt") adhesive. Any
20 substantially transparent heat activated adhesive layer can be used in the layer 100, and ethylene vinyl alcohol (EVA) and ethylene acrylic acid (EAA) adhesives have been found to work well for second surface window applications. The heat activated adhesive layer 100 can be protected by an optional release liner 102. Useful liners include silicone coated paper or polymeric films.

25 To create a graphic article of the present invention, the end user must first image the luminescent, imageable component 72. As shown in Fig. 4, a discontinuous image layer 110 is formed on the first major surface 76 of the luminescent, imageable film layer 76. Since the luminescent, imageable film layer 76 is perforated with a plurality of apertures, the image layer 110 will be not be
30 formed in the apertures, but only in the land areas surrounding the apertures. When the graphic article of the present invention is viewed closely, the apertures

will be apparent and the image will appear discontinuous. However, at a normal viewing distance from the graphic article, the human eye will act to resolve the discontinuous image into a continuous image, and the apertures will not be visible.

The image layer 110 can be comprised of one or more color layers, any of which can be applied continuously or discontinuously to form an informational or decorative design. The specific number of color layers used for a particular application can be dictated by the desired visual impact of the graphic article, printing costs, and the like. However, several color layers are particularly preferred to provide an image layer with significant advertising impact. These multi-color image layers are typically digitally created and applied in one pass through a large format printer to provide an image with photograph-like realism. The color layers making up the image layer 84 can be applied by any known printing or painting method for forming an image on a polymeric film, including, for example, screen printing, electrographic (electrostatic and electrophotographic) printing, offset printing, thermal ink jet printing or thermal mass transfer. A preferred printing process for vinyl base layers is the electrostatic printing process available from 3M, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA, under the trade designations "Scotchprint" and "Scotchprint 2000." Following the imaging step to form the image layer 110, an optional clear protective layer 112 can be laminated to the light absorbing layer 72 to prevent entry of dirt and cleaning solvents into the perforations in the luminescent, imageable component.

Alternatively to that seen in Figs. 3 and 4, second surface embodiments of the present invention can be made using a luminous ink or toner applied to film 52 on the side seen from the direction of Arrow C.

Alternatively, second surface embodiments of the present invention can be made by placing image 56 on film 52 before applying adhesive 54.

Digital Imaging: Electrostatic Hardware and Software

Electrostatic transfer for digital imaging employs a computer to generate an electronic digital image, an electrostatic printer to convert the

electronic digital image to a multicolor toned image on a transfer medium, and a laminator to transfer the toned image to a durable substrate.

Nonlimiting examples of electrostatic printing systems include the Scotchprint™ Electronic Graphics System from 3M. This system employs the use of personal computers and electronically stored and manipulated images.

Nonlimiting examples of electrostatic printers are single-pass printers (Models 9510 and 9512 from Nippon Steel Corporation of Tokyo, Japan and the Scotchprint™ 2000 Electrostatic Printer from 3M) and multiple-pass printers (Model 8900 Series printers from Xerox Corporation of Rochester NY, USA and Model 5400 Series from Raster Graphics of San Jose, CA, USA)

Nonlimiting examples of electrostatic toners include Model 8700 Series toners from 3M. Nonlimiting examples of transfer media include Model 8600 media (e.g., 8601, 8603, and 8605) from 3M.

Nonlimiting examples of laminators for transfer of the digital electrostatic image include Orca III laminator from GBC Protec, DeForest, WI.

Digital Imaging: Ink Jet Hardware and Software

Thermal ink jet hardware is commercially available from a number of multinational companies, including without limitation, Hewlett-Packard Corporation of Palo Alto, CA, USA; Encad Corporation of San Diego, CA, USA; Xerox Corporation of Rochester, NY, USA; LaserMaster Corporation of Eden Prairie, MN, USA; and Mimaki Engineering Co., Ltd. of Tokyo, Japan. The number and variety of printers changes rapidly as printer makers are constantly improving their products for consumers. Printers are made both in desk-top size and wide format size depending on the size of the finished graphic desired.

Nonlimiting examples of popular commercial scale thermal ink jet printers are Encad's NovaJet Pro printers and H-P's 650C and 750C printers. Nonlimiting examples of popular desk-top thermal ink jet printers include H-P's DeskJet printers.

Nonlimiting examples of manufacturers of piezo ink jet printers include Raster Graphics Inc., Gerber Scientific Products Inc., Xerox Corporation, and Seiko Epson Corporation.

3M markets Graphic Maker Ink Jet software useful in converting
5 digital images from the Internet, ClipArt, or Digital Camera sources into signals to thermal ink jet printers to print such images.

Ink jet inks are also commercially available from a number of multinational companies, particularly 3M which markets its Series 8551; 8552; 8553; and 8554 pigmented ink jet inks. The use of four principal colors: cyan,
10 magenta, yellow, and black permit the formation of as many as 256 colors or more in the digital image.

Usefulness of the Invention

Luminescent perforated films offer a myriad of opportunities to
15 entertain, educate, decorate, adorn, warn, or inform those who encounter the imaged films in a darkened one way vision environment. Nonlimiting examples of uses of imaged films of the present invention include complex graphic images of warning signage in factories, novelty displays in amusement parks, and artistic or architectural embellishments on transparent or translucent walls, ceilings, or floors.

20 Illumination for photoluminescent films can be provided by natural sunlight, artificial incandescent light, artificial mercury light, artificial fluorescent light, or "black lights". Electroluminescent films have their own power source.

Those skilled in the art of government regulated warning signage can provide specific images of particular machinery with different warnings
25 depending on the illumination or darkened area in which the machinery is placed.

Those skilled in the art of military identification can provide detailed escape instructions for military service personnel working below deck of a warship.

Those skilled in the art of digital mapping can provide glow-in-the-
30 dark travel routes for persons driving or piloting in a darkened environment.

Those skilled in the art of interior decoration can provide children's entertainment images for windows and room dividers where one image is seen in an illuminated environment and a different luminescent image seen in a darkened environment. If sufficient luminescent images remain in a darkened environment, the image can provide a soothing image to view as children are falling asleep.

Those skilled in the art of novelty entertainment can emphasize photoluminescent images for a teenage audience by alternating light strobes for an illuminated sinister image and an even more grotesque luminescent image in the totally dark environment.

Those skilled in the art of advertising products can employ image graphics of the present invention to emphasize specific features of the product by darkening the illuminated image periodically or episodically. The image graphic can become a passive alternative to neon light illumination of a sign.

The invention is not limited to the above embodiments. The claims follow.

What is claimed is:

1. A one way vision film, comprising a perforated film having a
5 luminescent surface.
2. The film of Claim 1, wherein the film is electroluminescent.
3. The film of Claim 1, wherein the film is photoluminescent.
- 10 4. The film of any of Claims 1-3, wherein the film further
comprises a perforated adhesive attached to one major surface of the film.
5. The film of Claim 4, wherein the adhesive is attached to the
15 major surface opposite a major surface adapted for receiving a perforated image
graphic.
6. The film of Claim 5, further comprising a perforated image
graphic and a non-perforated protective layer attached to the image graphic.
- 20 7. The film of Claim 1, wherein the film further comprises a
perforated image graphic attached to one major surface of the film and a perforated
adhesive attached to the image graphic.
- 25 8. The film of Claim 7, further comprising a non-perforated
protective layer attached to an opposing major surface of the film.
9. The film of any of Claims 1-8, wherein the film has a surface
area and wherein perforations in the surface area comprise between about 45 and
30 55 percent of the surface area.

10. The film of Claim 9, wherein the image graphic is produced using digital imaging techniques.

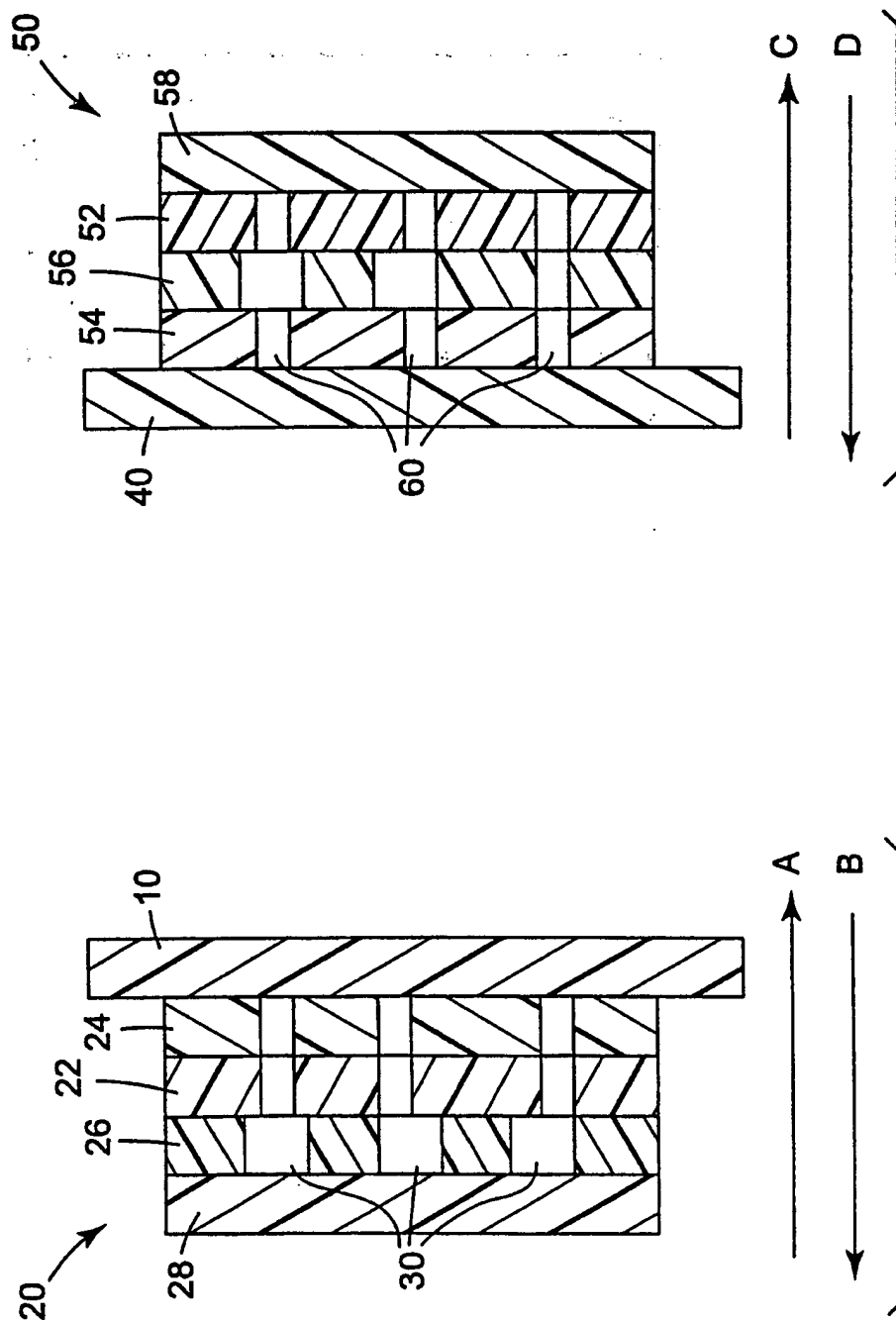


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

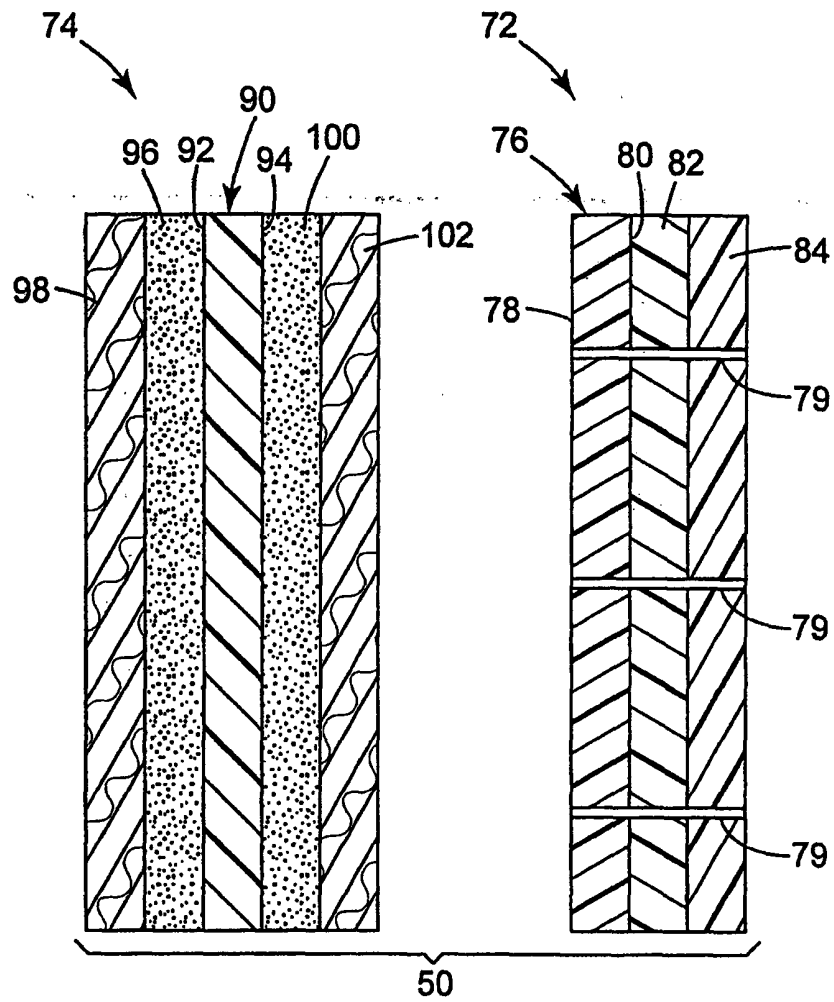


Fig. 3

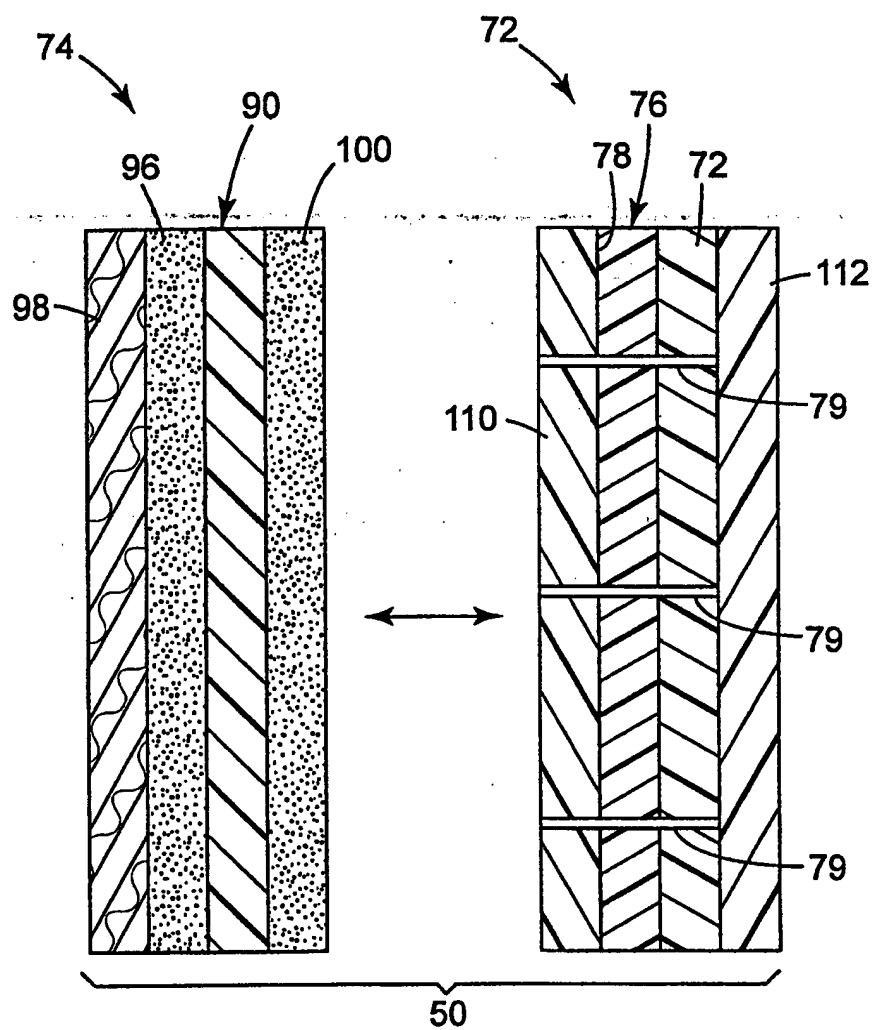


Fig. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internationale Application No
PCT/US 99/03422

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 B32B27/08 B44F1/10 B32B31/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 B44F B32B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 673 609 A (HILL GEORGE R) 16 June 1987 cited in the application see column 3, line 27 - line 49 see column 17, line 2 - column 18, line 4 see claims	1
A	WO 96 11798 A (CREATIVE MINDS FOUNDATION) 25 April 1996 see page 4, line 15 - line 30 see claims	1
A	WO 94 17766 A (STIMSONITE CORP) 18 August 1994 see claims	1
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 June 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat. I Application No
PCT/US 99/03422

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 525 177 A (ROSS GREGORY E) 11 June 1996 cited in the application see column 2, line 18 - line 54 -----	1
A	US 5 679 435 A (ANDRIASH MICHAEL D) 21 October 1997 cited in the application see column 2, line 66 - column 3, line 47 -----	1

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